(XVIIth YEAR.) THE (N°. 1380)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1772.

PETERSBURG, *September* 13.

A Ruſſian Detachment, attempting to paſs by Taman, met with an unexpected Repulſe from the Circaſſians, who being joined by ſome Tartars, very few of the Ruſſians eſcaped.

WARSAW, *Oct.* 2. A Proceſs is carrying on by Order of the Empreſs of Ruſſia, againſt [illegible] Officers as are [illegible] repulſe of Giurgewo. The Duchy of Courland is in ſuch a Ferment, as to danger the Peace of that State.

Nov. 9. His Majeſty the King of Poland, thank Heaven, is pretty well, conſidering the late horrid Attempt made on his ſacred Perſon. The Wound which he received on the Head from a Sabre is not dangerous. All thoſe who have ſeen the Coach he was in, and the Cloaths he wore that Day, agree that the Hand of the Almighty had viſibly protected him on the Occaſion. The Garment is pierced in Two different Parts, not only with Balls, but ſeemingly with cut Lead, beſides a Stroke upon the Back, which is cut in two, without his Majeſty's receiving any Wound.

The Heyduck, who loſt his Life by the courageous aſſiſtance he made to ſave that of the King, was buried the 6th of this Month in the Church-Yard of the Diſſidents, with the greateſt Pomp, and the Company who followed the Corpſe amounted to upwards of a Thouſand Perſons, amongſt whom were Three Knights of the King's Orders. The Mother of this faithful Servant will be amply provided for the Remainder of her Days. The Miller and his Wife, to whoſe Houſe the King retired in the Night, have received an Hundred Ducats from his Majeſty, who hath beſides given Orders for a new Mill to be built at his own Expence, which is to be poſſeſſed by them and their Deſcendants free from all Taxes and Impoſts. The Aſſaſſins were concealed in the Dominicans Convent in the old Town, and from that Aſylum watched the Opportunity to execute their barbarous Deſign.

Eight of the Aſſaſſins who attacked the King are already taken, and brought Priſoners to this City.

A Turkiſh Officer paſſed through Kaminiec in great Haſte, going in quality of Envoy from the Porte to Peterſburgh, to treat of Peace.

HAMBURGH, *Oct.* 25. All our Advices continue to be very alarming with Reſpect to the Sickneſs raging at Moſcow, which carries off 300 Perſons a Day. Notwithſtanding this great Mortality, the Phyſicians do not look on it as a Plague, but call it only a putrid Fever, accompanied with a Diſentery, cauſed by eating unripe Fruits, which the poorer Sort of People, who were in want of better Proviſions, were driven to feed on. The Illneſs is confined to the lower Claſs of People.

HAGUE, *Oct.* 30. Prince Gallitzin, the Ruſſian Envoy, at this Place, has received a Letter from Leghorn, dated Oct. 11, informing him, that ſeveral Greeks arrived there from Zant, report, that the Ruſſian Fleet was actually beſieging the Iſle of Negropont; that they had actually burnt 32 Veſſels from Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli, in the Port of Modon; and that the Ruſſians had loſt only one Chebec and an Engliſh built Frigate.

LONDON,

Oct. 17. Tueſday as a Tailor at Cheſhunt, in Hertfordſhire, was drinking at a Publick-houſe with ſome Bricklayers, one of them undertook, for a trifling Wager, to carry the Tailor in his Hod over the Fields about Half a Mile, but in paſſing over the Bridge at that Place, the Bricklayer threw the Tailor, Hod and all, into the Water, to the no ſmall Diverſion of the Spectators.

Oct. 25. Among the Livery of London are now to be found a Doctor in Divinity, a Counſellor at Law, a Captain in the Army, and a notified Patriot Apothecary, if not a Phyſician.—Yet with all their *preaching*, *adviſing*, *fighting*, and *quacking*, the City ſtill remains much out of order, and diſeaſed in *Mind*, *Body*, and *Eſtate*.

It is ſaid that Captain S———d has wrote a very penitential Letter to General Scot, in Conſequence of which the General ordered proper Attendance to be given him during his Illneſs, and alſo ſent him a Sum of Money.

Lady Mary S——t is Grand-daughter to the Earl of Kilmarnock, who was beheaded in Conſequence of the Rebellion in 1745. Lord Boyd, Son of that Earl, ſucceeded to the Title of Errol in right of his Mother; and hence it is that a Peerage continues in the Family.

A Lady ſaying to a Gentleman, *I wonder who Junius is, and whether he is married?* was anſwered, *A bachelor to be ſure, Madam, otherwiſe the Wonder would not have exiſted a Day.*

Oct. 26. The following Anecdote of the late Duke of Bedford may, it is ſaid, be depended upon as a Fact:—When his Grace negociated the late Peace at Paris, he ſigned the Preliminaries with the French Miniſter Choiſeul, and ſtipulated no farther for the Poſſeſſions of the Eaſt-India Company than he was adviſed to ſtipulate by the Court of Directors. A Gentleman (a Dutch Jew of great Abilities and Character) hearing this, wrote a Letter to the Duke of Bedford, informing him that the Engliſh Eaſt-India Company had materially neglected their own Intereſt, as their chief Conqueſts were made *ſubſequent* to the Period at which they had fixed their Claim of Sovereignty; and if theſe *latter* Conqueſts were to be reſtored, an immenſe annual Revenue would neceſſarily be taken from England. The Duke, ſtruck with the Force of the Fact, yet embarraſſed how to act, as Preliminaries were really ſigned, repaired to Choiſeul at Verſailles, and addreſſed him thus:—"My Lord, I have committed a great Miſtake in ſigning the Preliminaries, as the Affair of the India Poſſeſſions muſt be carried down to the laſt Conqueſt in Aſia." To this Choiſeul replied, "Your Grace aſtoniſhes me; I thought I had been treating with the Miniſter of a great Nation, and not with a Student in Politics, who does not conſider the Validity of written Engagements." "Your Reproach, my Lord, is juſt (returned the Duke); but I will not add Treachery to Negligence, nor betray my Country deliberately, becauſe I have overlooked her Intereſt unaccountably in a ſingle Circumſtance; therefore, unleſs your Lordſhip agrees to cede the latter Conqueſts in India, I ſhall return home in Twelve Hours, and ſubmit the Fate of my Head to the Diſcretion of an Engliſh Parliament." Choiſeul, ſtaggered at the Duke's Intrepidity, complied; and this Country now enjoys above Half a Million annually, through the Firmneſs of a Man, whom it is even Patriotiſm at preſent to calumniate, but whoſe Virtues have never yet received Juſtice from the Community. On the Termination of the Affair, to his Satisfaction, he gave his Informant, the Dutch Gentleman, the warmeſt Recommendations to England, who accordingly came over, and receives at this Moment a Penſion of 500l. a Year from the India Company, as a Reward for his Services.

Nov. 1. The City of Jeruſalem has, we are told, ſubmitted to Ali Bey. Amazing are the Revolutions that antient City has undergone. Jews, Chriſtians, Turks, and Pagans have alternately poſſeſſed it.

Mr. Wilkes a few Days ago was at a publick Entertainment, when a Gentleman from the Bottom of the Table *bawled out*, "Mr. Wilkes, are not you the Writer of Junius?" To whom Mr. Wilkes replied, "No matter who is the Writer of Junius; the Company, I am perſuaded, are convinced that you are not the *Whiſperer*."

The Groom of a noted Jockey on the Turf has found ſo much Favour in his Maſter's Family, that his Daughter, a young Lady who was his Companion, and Two of the Servants are actually with Child by him. His Activity has been ſuch, that it is not known which of the Females will be brought to bed firſt; and ſome Bets have been propoſed among the knowing Ones, though the Odds are in favour of the 'Squire's Daughter. The Groom is come up to London, with a Recommendation on his Back to a certain Ducheſs; and it is the Opinion of ſome Macaronies, that he will be taken into the Service of the Coterie next Winter.

Extract of a Letter from Boſton in Lincolnſhire, Oct. 31.

"The Rioters who have ſo long been the Dread of this Country, on Monday Night, Oct. 7, ſet fire to a Barn and Corn Stacks of Mr. Stephen Carnel, of Swineſhead, near this Town. His Son ſeeing the Flames got up, when immediately Three or Four Villains cried out, "We'll murder him." Upon this he ran off, without any Cloaths; they purſued him a conſiderable Way, but he at laſt got ſafe out of their Reach. On the 10th Inſt. they alſo ſet fire to a Barn of Mr. Simpſon's, in Heckington Fen, with 60 or 70 Loads of Corn in it, and left threatening Letters for Mr. Simpſon; and not long ago they fired ſome Hay at Chapel-Hill. The Damage done to Mr. Carnel is ſuppoſed to be 500l. and to Mr. Simpſon 100l.

"Theſe Diſturbances are occaſioned by the Fens being incloſed about Three or Fours Years ago, ſince when they have been frequent, and often terrible. The Rioters have ſeveral Times filled up the Ditches, and broke down the Rails of the new Incloſures for many Miles together. All the Excuſe that can be made for theſe poor People is their Diſtreſs; for it is a melancholy Truth, that the Village of Toft, which not Four Years ago was parcelled out into numerous little Farms, is now all let to one Man."

It is ſaid that Government has in View the Diſcovery of the North-weſt Paſſage, which would be of infinite Uſe to Navigators. Sir Francis Drake went as far as 40 Degrees of Latitude, and found the Land declining to the Eaſt. The great Heighth of the Tides in Hudſon's Bay leaves no doubt of a Communication between the Two Seas. Great Expectations are formed of new Light being thrown on this Diſcovery by the new Voyage which is intended to be made to the South Seas.

Nov. 3. It is ſaid that Lord Mansfield is much chagrined at the Reflections thrown out againſt him, for admitting Mr. Eyre of Salisbury-court, to Bail; and declares he did it through the Miſrepreſentation of his Clerks.

From Conſtantinople we have Advice, that Abaza Pacha, and ſeveral other Officers have been beheaded by order of the Grand Signior, for having abandoned the Crimea without making any Efforts to defend it. Their Heads were expoſed at the Gate of the Seraglio.

They write from the Levant, that ſince the withdrawing of Admiral Elphinſton, and the Britiſh Sailors, the Ruſſian Fleet under Count Orlow has not gone forward one right Step.

Nov. 4. According from the laſt Letters from Berlin we are informed, that notwithſtanding the warlike Preparations that have been making in the Dominions of his Pruſſian Majeſty as well as thoſe of the Emperor, the former ſeems not much diſpoſed to embroil Europe once more in a general Rupture. Theſe pacific Diſpoſitions in his Pruſſian Majeſty are more to be attributed to the preſent Habit of his Body, than to the Turn of his Mind; that Prince having been for ſome Time in a declining Way, which has baffled the Art of his moſt ſkilful Phyſicians.

Nov. 5. King Henry the Fifth had but 56,000 l. and Queen Elizabeth but 160,000 l. Yearly. In the Time of James the Second, the Revenue for the whole Expence of the Government was 2,119,000 l. a Sum that will not now ſupply the current Service of the Year.

The People now pay near Eight Millions in Taxes per Annum, which is above Forty Times as much as they did in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth.

According to an Account delivered in ſome Days ago, it appears that the Court of Chancery has at this Time in Truſt for different Perſons the Sum of Five Million Three Hundred Thouſand Pounds.

Extract of a Letter from Turin, dated October 20:

"In my laſt I acquainted you of the ſeveral Viſits that the unfortunate Charles Stuart had paid to this City, and the private Conferences he had with his Sardinian Majeſty, but could not learn on what Account; but is now diſcovered it was to ſettle a Plan for the placing the Crown of Poland upon the Head of the Chevalier. In this Undertaking, France, Spain, Portugal, and all the Roman Catholick Princes in Germany, had promiſed to give their Aſſiſtances; but the King of Pruſſia, who by ſome Means had got Intelligence of their Deſign, marched an Army well diſciplined to the Borders of Poland, which ſo intimidated our Sovereign, that he thus laid by all Thoughts of carrying his favourite Project into Execution. Several Perſons from your Side of the Water came hither to enliſt into this Service, in Hopes of ſharing the Spoils of their Conqueſt; but a few Days ago left this Place, and, as we have ſince learned, are gone after the Chevalier to Genoa. Our Troops not diſbanded as we expected they would have been, but are ſent into Winter Quarters."

The Premier has declared, that whenever he ſhall find himſelf perſonally attacked in the Courſe of the enſuing Seſſions, he is determined in his own Defence, to make Uſe of *parliamentary Craft*, by propoſing the Queſtion for the *Order of the Day*.

Lord Mansfield is again the Adviſer of the King and Miniſtry in the new Diſpute with Spain.

Several of the Miniſtry are very apprehenſive leſt Spain ſhould not be in Humour to make another Apology.

Nov. 7. The Patriot Party give out, that Lord Mansfield's bailing Mr. Eyre will be brought before the Parliament, at its next Meeting, in order to ſettle how far the Power of the Lord Chief Juſtice ought to go on a Point on which the Liberty of the Subject ſo much depends.

Nov. 9. The Story of the Diſcovery of Junius by the Miniſtry, ſome Time ſince, is this.—They were determined, if poſſible, to trace the Writer, and having very ſtrong Reaſons to ſuſpect a certain Perſon, they kept Two or Three Spies in continual Obſervation of his Movements, and thoſe of his Boſom Friend.—The Penny-poſt had been, it is thought by many, for ſome Time, the Vehicle of Conveyance; but the Boſom Friend of the ſuppoſed Junius, was at laſt himſelf traced to the Printer's, and in Two Days after appeared a Letter from Junius. In about a Week the ſame Journey was again taken by the Friend, and the ſame Conſequence followed, that is, another Letter from Junius. A Third Time the ſame Circumſtance occurred, and this was Junius's laſt ſtaming Letter to the King. Not long after Junius himſelf was watched thither in a Hackney Coach, and the Manuſcript ſeen to be given in, the Party never quitting the Coach; and the next Day but one, Junius appeared as uſual. This is, however, even now, all that the Miniſtry know of the Writer, to the Certainty of whom they have only Proof preſumptive, and not Proof poſitive.

A Society is now forming, by the real Friends of the Conſtitution in Church and State, in Defence of the Thirty-nine Articles, againſt thoſe who, at a Time when every one enjoys Liberty of Conſcience without the leaſt Moleſtation, are endeavouring *not to reviſe* and *amend*, but to *cancel* and *deſtroy them*.

We hear that the Petition to Parliament for repealing the Thirty-nine Articles is highly approved of, and espoused by certain great Dignitaries in the Church.

The Petition for a Repeal of the Thirty-nine Articles, hath met with a cold Reception from the Members of the University of Cambridge.

An Abstract of the said Petition, we are informed, hath been sent to the Members of both Houses.

Nov. 10. Much having been said of the ill Behaviour of the Portugueſe Minister to our Merchants, and Complaints having been made of his infringing the Liberties which they formerly enjoyed, with Respect to the Portugueſe Trade, we are told that he has declared, in his Vindication, that he has done Nothing but what every Nation has a Right to do in support of itself, having lately revived an antient Law, by which all Foreigners were obliged to pay one per Cent. for the Commodities they imported into Portugal; that his chief Aim being to encourage Industry among his Countrymen, he has invited them to set up Manufactures for home Consumption; and that, though the English, and other Foreigners, formerly made Shoes, &c. for the Portugueſe, and charged what Price they pleased, he insists the Portugueſe have a Right to make their own Cloaths: In fine, he says there are very few English Merchants at Lisbon that are not contraband Traders; that they import Goods from France, and become considerable Dealers, by acting against the Interest of both Countries, and, when checked in their illicit Practices, complain of Infringement of Treaties.

Letters from Poland give us the following Anecdote: "Some of the confederate Soldiers meeting a Diſſident Miniſter, who had a Bible under his Arm, they snatched it from him, and finding it to be in the Poliſh Language, were ſo exaſperated, that they were preparing to murder him; when an Officer happily came up, who, at firſt, thought the Man whom the Soldiers were uſing ſo ill, was a Spy; but on interrogating both Parties, ſoon diſcovered how the Caſe ſtood. He took the Miniſter under his Protection, and ordered the Soldiers to retire. The latter, chagrined at this Diſappointment, expoſtulated with the Officer, and gave him the Bible, obſerving to him at the ſame Time, that it was in the vulgar Tongue, and adding, that the Man who made Uſe of ſuch a Book, deſerved a Thouſand Deaths. "My Friends, replied the Officer, God underſtands our Language; he is too excellent, and too full of Majeſty, to contemn it. Why ſhould he reject the Prayers which are offered him in Poliſh? Believe me, it is only Sin that he hates, and Murder is the moſt horrible of all Sins. As to Errors, it belongs to him alone to puniſh them. If you think this Man is to be damned, would this Puniſhment be ſufficient? And ought you to perform the Functions of the Devil in this World?" This Speech had ſuch an Effect on the ſuperſtitious Wretches, that they ſwore to their Officer they would henceforth turn their Vengeance only againſt the Enemies of the State.

Nov. 12. We hear that the Reaſon why Lord Mansfield bailed Mr. Eyre was, that he might transfer his Stock, and ſettle his Affairs, which he could not do in Priſon, that the Sheriffs might not come in for any Part of his Eſtate, which they would have done.

The following Fact may be relied on. The Court of Liſbon, whoſe whole Fleet a few Years ſince did not conſiſt of above Twenty-five Veſſels, is now encreaſed to Sixty Sale of the Line, Twenty of which are now in the Tagus, all ready to ſail on the ſhorteſt Notice.

A War between Pruſſia and the Emperor is inevitable. In the Plan of Pacification between Ruſſia and the Porte, the Intereſts of the Houſe of Auſtria were entirely neglected.

The King of Pruſſia is on the Point of entering Poland with a great Army.

Conſiderable Bets are laid in Pall-Mall, that the Engliſh and Dutch are united and at War with the French and Spaniards before Lady-day next.

A Correſpondent obſerves, that if Mr. Alderman Townſend ſhould carry his Point againſt the Perſons who have ſeized his Effects, it will neceſſarily follow that all the Acts of a certain Aſſembly are illegal.

On Wedneſday laſt a Beggar picking up dead Wood in the Grove in Hyde-Park, ſaw a Gentleman with a Sword by his Side walking in a penſive Manner, and thinking he came to fight a Duel, hid herſelf behind a Bank; ſoon after the Gentleman came near the Place where the Beggar lay, and taking a Paper out of his Pocket, read it, and then tore it in Pieces; he then pulled out a Piſtol, looked at the Priming, and beat the Flint with a Key; after throwing his Hat on the Ground, he clapped the Piſtol to his Head, but it only flaſhed in the Pan. The Beggar then run up to the Gentleman, laid hold of the Piſtol, and ſaid, for Shame, Sir, have more Courage; I have lived more than Twenty Years in Pain and Miſery, but leave God to put an End to them. The Gentleman was ſo ſtruck with this Rebuke, that he burſt into Tears, and giving a Purſe, extracted a Promiſe from the Beggar never to mention it. The Gentleman then went off towards Kenſington, and the Beggar to Groſvenor-ſquare Gate, and there, notwithſtanding her Promiſe, told the Story.—But it muſt be obſerved the Beggar was a——WOMAN.

It is reported that Mr. Eyre has received a free Pardon, on Condition of his diſtributing 2000 l. among the different Charities in this City.—Mr. Eyre, notwithſtanding the invidious Aſſertions of Junius, is not a Scotchman, but proves to be a light fingered Engliſhman.

Nov. 16. The Phyſicians of a great Perſonage now abroad, we are told, are uſing every Means to prevent a Conſumption in their royal Patient.

It is ſaid that Dr. Jebb, and Mr. Adair, who are gone to attend the Duke of Glouceſter, are allowed 800 Guineas per Month each.

A Correſpondent has ſent us the Deſcription of the Dreſs of a modern Fine Fellow:——A Coat of light Green with Sleeves too ſmall for the Arms, and Buttons too big for the Sleeves. A Pair of fine Manchester Stuff Breeches, without Money in the Pockets. Clouded Silk Stockings,—but no Legs. A Club of Hair behind, larger than the Head that carries it. A Hat of the Size of a Six-pence, on a Block not worth a Farthing.

The Rev. Dr. Cooper, Preſident of the College of New-York, is juſt arrived in the Fox, Captain Norman, from New-York. He is ſaid to have come over at the Deſire of the Clergy, to further the Settlement of a Biſhop in America.

Nov. 25. The Affair of the Miſſiſippi Government is revived ſince Lord Hillſborough's Return from Ireland, and we are told that a civil Eſtabliſhment on that River will take Place in the Courſe of the preſent Winter.

Early this Morning, about One Hundred and Fifty Priſoners under Tranſportation, were taken from Newgate, and conducted on board a Lighter at Blackfriars to be carried down the River and ſhipped on board the Veſſel that is to take them to America. There are among theſe unhappy Wretches, Two Carts loaded with Sick, whoſe Stench in particular affected many Perſons, and may probably produce a malignant Diſorder.

Lord North, we hear, determines in the Courſe of next Seſſions, to bring in a Bill for the Purpoſe of leſſening the Number of Executions, and confining capital Criminals (unleſs convicted of Murder) to ſome Publick Work for Life, where it is poſſible their Labour may make an Atonement for the Violation which they have committed upon the Laws of their Country.

A Mr. —— is arrived from Bengal, who is ſaid to have amaſſed above One Hundred Thouſand Pounds by a Monopoly of Rice; and to which Monopoly, it is ſaid, was chiefly owing the late terrible and affecting Famine in that Country, by which nearly 100,000 unhappy People loſt their Lives.—Who would with the Enjoyment of Riches at ſuch a Price?

It is confidently aſſerted, that a Treaty of Marriage is on Foot, and will be celebrated in a few Days, between her Grace the Ducheſs Dowager of Bedford, and the Hon. Richard Rigby, Eſq; Member of Parliament for Taviſtock in Devonſhire, formerly Secretary to his Grace the late Duke, when Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

It is ſaid that the Seizures made ſince the firſt of June laſt, on the Coaſt of Great-Britain and Ireland, amount to upwards of 90,000 l.

The Smugglers from the Iſlands of Jerſey and Guernſey, taken by his Majeſty's Cutters in the Courſe of this Year, have been computed at 40,000 l.

On Thurday laſt the Right Hon. the Lord Molyneux, and the Right Hon. the Lord Fortroſe, both Sons-in-law to Lady Harrington, kiſſed Hands at St. James's, on being raiſed to the Dignity of Iriſh Earls. The firſt as Earl of Sifton, the ſecond as Earl of Seaforth.

A War in Germany is inevitable. The King of Pruſſia has entered Poland with Forty Thouſand Men. The Ruſſians have evacuated the fortified Places in their Poſſeſſion, on the Germanic Side of Poland, for Pruſſian Garriſons. The unadviſed Precipitancy of the Court of Vienna, in making a Demand of Ceſſions on the Side of Moldavia, kindled this Flame. The Czarina was enraged; and ſhe ſet all Engines at work to rouze his Pruſſian Majeſty's Ambition and natural Jealouſy againſt Auſtria.

The Diſpute between Great-Britain and Spain will produce no immediate Conſequences. It was altogether a ſmuggling Affair in the Weſt-Indies; and it will be explained away. In the mean Time Spain is actually arming. France will not continue an idle Spectator on the Continent; and we, from Treaty as well as good Policy, muſt take an active Part on the oppoſite Side.

The Cabinet here has declared, in the moſt ſolemn Terms, againſt continental War. I hope the Reſolution will be kept. But it is apparent, it is certain, that we muſt, in Three Weeks begin to arm. The general Diſpoſition to War on the Continent renders the Meaſure neceſſary; and I am convinced that every neceſſary Meaſure will be taken. To be prepared is, perhaps, to prevent War: If we keep to the Ocean, Hoſtilities, under a prudent Management, will do no Harm to Commerce.——I would, therefore, adviſe Stockholders not to be bubbled out of their Property. There is no Fear of publick Bankruptcy; there can be no Fear as long as we are *determined to confine ourſelves to our own Element, the Sea.* SCÆVA.

Extract of a Letter from Leghorn, Nov. 8.

"I could not ſuffer the Courier to depart, without the Pleaſure of acquainting you, that his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Glouceſter is ſo far recovered as to be able to bear the Coach without affecting his Breath, and to dine with his Company as uſual. We leave this Place the 12th inſt. for Piſa, where our Stay may be about Three Weeks; it is then a Doubt whether we make Florence in our Way to Rome, or take it in our Return."

Extract of a Letter from a Merchant in Cadiz, to his Correſpondent in London, dated October 20, 1771.

"At Five o'Clock this Afternoon, the Vera Cruz, a Spaniſh Frigate (Don Antonio de la Vega, Commander) arrived here from the Iſle of Falkland, after a Paſſage of 35 Days; and Two Hours after, one Scot (an Iriſh Sailor, who has been for ſome Time in the Spaniſh Service, and ſailed in the ſame Frigate) came to my Houſe. ——This Fellow aſſures me, that on the 15th or 16th of July, Two Engliſh Ships arrived at that Iſland, in order to take Poſſeſſion thereof, in conformity to the Convention lately ſigned between the Spaniſh Ambaſſador and Lord Rochford; that the Commodore preſented his Orders to the Spaniſh Commander, but that he raiſed ſo many Difficulties about the Reſtitution, whether it was to be of the whole Iſland, or barely of Fort Egmont, that after a Three Days Conference upon the Matter, the ſaid Engliſh Ships were forced to depart; yet it is not known for what Port they ſet ſail. The Sailor could not inform me what was the Purport or Subſtance of the Difficulties ſtarted, however, the Fact is what I have ſtated, and that the Reſtitution was not made. It is alſo certain, that the Vera Cruz was purpoſely diſpatched hither, to give Information of this Affair to the Court, and that for the greater Secrecy of it, the Captain had his Orders to pretend, that he comes immediately from Buenos Ayres, and to ſuffer nobody to come aboard. The Sailor in my Houſe, being one of thoſe who rowed the Boat that brought aſhore the Court Diſpatches, watched his Opportunity to elope, and, in hopes of a handſome Gratuity for bringing the News to an Engliſhman, fled to my Houſe to communicate it to me, as, through the Captain's great Care, it is kept a profound Secret from the Publick.

"This is ſo very intereſting a Piece of Intelligence that I beg you will immediately Cauſe it to be inſerted in our publick Papers, that the Nation may not be ſurpriſed and impoſed upon, but be prepared againſt every Event that may happen; and if you have any Intimacy with any of our Miniſters, you will do well to communicate it to them, and produce this very Letter of mine, to convince them of the Reality of the Matter, &c."

"P. S. By the next Poſt you may expect ſome Particulars relative to this Affair, Time not permitting me at preſent to ſay more."

Nov. 29. A Letter from Ireland adviſes, that the Houſe of Commons of that Kingdom waited on the Lord Lieutenant with their Reſolution, viz.—"That "Seven Commiſſioners have been ſufficient for the "Collection of the Revenue," he ſaid,

Gentlemen, I think it my Duty to inform his Majeſty of the Senſe of the Houſe of Commons, expreſſed in this Reſolution; and I think it incumbent upon me upon this Occaſion, to acquaint you, that I have received his Majeſty's Letters for appointing the Commiſſioners therein mentioned, to the Number of Five, to be Commiſſioners of Exciſe, and certain Perſons to the Number of Seven, to be Commiſſioners of Cuſtoms, purſuant to ſeveral Acts of Parliament of this Kingdom.

The Reſolution was carried by a Majority of Six.

The patriotic Party in the Iriſh Houſe of Commons we hear, intend, ſince they have carried the Queſtion againſt *encreaſing* the Number of Revenue Commiſſioners, to make a Motion for *reducing* the preſent Board; which conſiſts of Seven Members, as ſeldom more than Three ever reſide in the Kingdom for the Tranſaction of Publick Buſineſs.

The Lord Lieutenant may, in Obedience to his Royal Command, encreaſe the Officers of the Cuſtoms to what Number he pleaſes in Ireland. But if Parliament refuſes to make a Proviſion for their Maintenance, we apprehend that very few, indeed, will be proud of enliſting themſelves under the Banner of Government.

Died, at his Seat in Hampſhire, the moſt noble puiſſant Prince Henry Brydges, Duke of Chandos, Marquis and Earl of Carnarvon, Viſcount Wilton, Baron Chandos of Sudley, Knight of the Bath. His Grace is ſucceeded in his Honours and Eſtates by his only Son, James, Marquis of Carnarvon.

Nov. 30. This being the Birth-day of her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Dowager of Wales, when ſhe enters the 53d Year of her Age, their Majeſties received the Compliments of the Nobility and foreign Miniſters on the Occaſion, and at Night there will be a grand Ball at St. James's. Entertainments the moſt magnificent will be given this Evening by the great Officers of State, and all the Tradeſmen of the Royal Family have a Sum of Money allowed them to celebrate it as a high Feſtival.

It is beyond a Queſtion certain, that Lord Camden has broke entirely with Lord Chatham, from an Impoſſibility of ſubmitting any longer to that Nobleman's aſſumed Airs of Superiority; ſo that Oppoſition is now weakened in one of its principal Quarters, and bids fair for Annihilation before the Meeting of Parliament.

An old Correſpondent, on whoſe Intelligence we can depend, ſays, that while the Miniſtry are traduced from all Quarters, and charged with almoſt every poſſible Malverſation, their Conduct in Regard to the Naval Department (a very eſſential Branch of their Buſineſs) is highly meritorious and Praiſe-worthy; that our Fleet is in excellent Order; 40 Sail of the Line can, on any Emergency, be fitted out immediately; and tho' the Eſtabliſhment of our Navy is not high and ſo reſpectable, *there is not a ſingle Navy Bill this Time bearing Intereſt*, which has not been the caſe for a great many Years paſt.

The Lucretia, Packwood, of New-London, Lumber laden, was met with at Sea the 10th of Sept. Lat. 29 Deg. N. and Lon. 65 Deg. by the Druid Sloop of War, without any living Soul on board.—*Suppoſed to be deeply inſured.*

The Courts of Weſtminſter-Hall are at preſent in a State of much Surprize, from a Permiſſion given in the Common Pleas for a new Trial, in a Caſe lately decided before Lord Mansfield. The Ground upon which the new Trial was granted, is an Aſſertion (we know not how true) that his Lordſhip miſdirected the Jury, and it is thought that the Affair will be productive of very ſerious Conſequences.

The Ruſſian Fleets in the Archipelago, were principally employed during the laſt Campaign, in deſtroying the Turkiſh Magazines, and intercepting Proviſion Veſſels bound to Conſtantinople.

By an inceſſant Rain which fell laſt Week, the River Tees ſwelled upwards of 20 Feet perpendicular higher than the oldeſt Man can remember. Three four Ships were wrecked on Sunderland Bar and on the North and South Sand, Three Colliers were ſunk with Water, one Engine entirely ruined, out of 200 Keels belonging to the Wear, not 100 are found. Nineteen Houſes were waſhed away at Briggate, Barnard Caſtle, and a Number of Work-Horſes, Furniture, Stock in Trade of many Perſons ſwept away. At Yarum Half the Town is ſwept away, 46 Perſons miſſing.

the Lord Chief Justice MANSFIELD.

T the Intercession of Three of your Countrymen, you have bailed a Man who I presume is also a *Roman*, and whom the Lord Mayor of London has refused to bail.—I do not mean to enter into an Examination of the partial, sinister Motives of your Conduct; but, confining myself strictly to the Fact, I affirm, that you have done that, which by Law you were not warranted to do. The Thief was taken in the Theft;—the stolen Goods were found upon him, and he made no Defence. In these Circumstances (the Truth of which you dare not deny, because it is of publick Notoriety) it could not stand indifferent whether he was guilty or not, much less could there be any Presumption of his Innocence; and, in these Circumstances, I affirm, in Contradiction to YOU, *Lord Chief Justice Mansfield*, that, by the Laws of England, *he was not bailable*. If ever Mr. *Eyre* should be brought to Trial, we shall hear what you have to say for yourself; and I pledge myself, before God and my Country, in proper Time and Place to make good my Charge against you.

JUNIUS.

TO THE PRINTERS.

SIR,

SOME pitiful Paragraph-maker harps daily upon Mr. Eyre's being admitted to bail by Lord Mansfield. His Lordship in this, as in every Thing, adhered strictly to the Law: And the City Solicitor, who is the Prosecutor, was so certain of the Admission to bail being legal and just, that he applied in Person to his Lordship in favour of Eyre.

November 2, 1771. DETECTOR.

From the MORNING CHRONICLE, *of* October —, 1771.

TO THE PRINTERS.

I shall venture to intrude upon your Paper with a few curtory Remarks upon the *Whisperer* of Saturday the 5th Instant. The Writer begins with a Sort of historical Account of the Life of Jonathan Britain, whereby it appears, that Britain has rose, by a Sort of climax, from one Villainy to another, until he arrived to the highest Summit of Iniquity, that of an Incendiary and a principal Conspirator and Agent in distressing his native Country by a most infernal Conflagration, and of attempting the Life of the King. Though I give the Demon due Credit, yet I must make some Observations on the Assassination Plot. It is there said, "that Britain was to fire at the King, and Rogers was to walk at a small Distance with more Powder and Ball, in Case the First did not take Place." This Circumstance appears to be most ridiculously contrived, and not in the least feasible. Could Britain or his Associates, such adepts in Villainy, conceive that he missed upon the first Fire, that the Devil would have assisted them in a Second? Or can it be supposed that even the Snap of the Cock of the Pistol, though without a Flash of Powder, could pass unnoticed? This Circumstance seems incredible, yet I shall attempt not to take from him the least Particle of his Glory of being capable and willing to make such an inhuman Sacrifice. Now a short Word on the Convention Affair. The Account given and positively affirmed to be true, that a Letter was wrote to Lord Halifax to receive 500l. of Pescot, Grote, and Co. Bankers, appears totally false by the solemn Oaths of those Bankers and Partners made before the Lord Mayor of London, in flat Contradiction to such Affirmation, and who are Men of unquestionable Veracity. This Evidence appears false, and fully contradicted, no material a Point, what must become of the Rest of it? Who will believe it? Suppose this Bribery Matter was in a Course of legal Examination, and this Part of the Evidence should be positively confuted, would not the whole fall to the Ground and become totally invalid? Most certainly it would. The Falsity of this Assertion must destroy the Testimony of Lord Hyde's receiving 3000l. from Grimaldi, through the Hands of Choiseul; and what makes it more improbable is, the Spaniards knew that our Ministry did not, at that Time of Day, want to be bribed into pacific Measures, we being then unprepared either for the Offensive or Defensive. If a Peace was purchased on any Hand, the Generality of the People rather thought that England became the Purchasers. I do not attempt to palliate Crimes, but merely to make some Observation on the Inconsistency of this Detail. Upon the Whole, the Narrative may be possible; but until *incontestible Proofs* appear, they must be esteemed improbable, and as fully irreconcileable, as Junius's Account of the Stop put to the Sale of Timber in Whittlebury Forest, by the Duke of Grafton, the Timidity of the Treasury in withdrawing the Warrant granted for that Purpose, and the King's Humility in yielding up his Prerogative *merely* upon his Grace's Mandate. All allow Junius to be very picturesque, from his Detestation and Calumny make most odious Imagery. The Multitude are too apt to be fond of a Tale of Scandal, but Inconsistencies and Improbabilities render their Favourite contemptible. W.

DUBLIN, *November* 6.

Character of our late PATRIOT.

DOCTOR CHARLES LUCAS was born in Dublin, about the Beginning of the present Century, and having received a liberal Education, was bred an Apothecary. He was a Gentleman of unblemished Honour, and endued with every Virtue that could adorn a publick Station. As a Physician, he was eminent, humane, and charitable; and as a Senator, unbiassed in Judgment, invariable in Conduct, and incorruptible in Integrity.——In the Year 1749, he was called an Enemy to his Country, by a venal Majority of the most abandoned ——— that ever gave Laws to any Kingdom (except the present) and, like Coriolanus, became an Exile, for having justly merited the Thanks and Approbation of all his Fellow-Subjects. Several Years elapsed, during which he improved his medical Knowledge, and became eminent in that Profession. In the Year 1760, he returned to his native Country. In Consequence of a *Nolle Prosequi*, obtained from his present Majesty, and a Vacancy happening at the same Time for the City of Dublin, by the Dissolution of Parliament, on the Demise of the late King—he was elected a Member for this City, by the grateful Suffrages of a loyal and free People, who were acquainted with his Sufferings, and had the most unreserved Confidence in his patriotic Virtues. He then entered on the Theatre of publick Life, and has ever since continued to discharge his Duty to his Constituents, with a Firmness not to be relaxed; with an Integrity not to be parrelleled; and with an Intrepidity not to be intimidated. He remained unmoved amidst every Change of Government, and every Revolution of Politics, and persisted to the last Moment of his Life, in an avowed Detestation of Tyranny and Injustice, and a Love to his Country, which no Threats could diminish, nor Bribes could purchase. In the midst of Venality and Corruption, unplaced, unbribed, and unpensioned, he stemmed the Torrent of Abuse, the Opposition of Party, and the Frowns of Power. He was the Palladium of constitutional Liberty, in this Kingdom, and one of those few Friends to the Publick, who have kept the Promises made to their Constituents, through all Temptations of Advancement, and every sinister Artifice of ministerial Craft, or viceroyal Influence.

BOSTON, *January* 30.

Since our last arrived here Capt. Wier in a Schooner from Falmouth in England, which he left the 5th of December, and informs, that the Packet for New-York was to sail in a Day or two after him; but imagines that by the strong Westerly Winds which he had for Twenty Days after he came out, she could not sail till some Time after.

By a Gentleman lately from London, we learn, that just as he sailed from thence, he was informed by a Person well acquainted with the secret Movements of Administration, that the Commissioners, Men of War and Troops, would all be removed from Boston within Six Months, and the Board dissolved.—Should the Ministry be Wise and Righteous enough to effect this, and cause the American Revenue Acts to be repealed, Harmony would be restored between the Two Countries, and Great-Britain would have real instead of imaginary Advantage from the Colonies, by a returning Trade.

Letters from London by the Packet mention, that the Board of Revenue and Excise in Ireland being made into Two distinct Boards, Sir *Francis Bernard*, Bart. was appointed First Commissioner of the Board of Excise, with a Salary of 1000l. Sterling a Year.

NEW-YORK, *February* 3.

Several Counterfeit Jersey *Three Pound Bills* are now current among us, dated 31st Dec. 1763, signed *Smith*, *Johnson*, and *Skinner*: They are well executed, but the Coat of Arms and Bordering appear more plain in them than in the true ones: The Words *New-Jersey*, *Three Pounds*, on the Margin of the Sun, are very visible and plain in the Counterfeits, and scarcely to be observed in the true ones; the Coat of Arms is very remarkable in the Plainness of the Supporters.—In the Word THREE in the Counterfeits, under the Sun, the Two EE's are shorter than the rest of the Word.—In the true Bills, on the right Hand Border, are Two remarkable black Spots, near the upper and lower End, which are wanting in the Counterfeits: The Signers Names are wrote well, and rather better than the true ones.

The Snow Mercury Packet, lately built here, Capt. Dillon Commander, is ready to sail for London, to which Place she is bound this Voyage as a Merchantship, and is thence to proceed to Falmouth, and sail to this Place as the 5th Packet-boat, for which Purpose she was built.

The General Assembly have appointed Five of the Members of the House, to be a Committee to examine and see what Repairs are necessary to be made to the Fortifications of this City, and that they report their Opinion thereupon to the House, with all convenient Speed.

PHILADELPHIA, *February* 10.

Extract of a Letter from Trenton, dated Friday, Jan. 31.

"Yesterday Morning between One and Two o'Clock, a Fire broke out in Mr. Adams's Store, which soon made its Way into the House, burnt that down, together with Mrs. Marseilkis's House, Mrs. Cummins's, and Mr. How's, where it stopt that Course: Mr. Morris's Stable, and a little House Job Moore lived in, adjoining Mr. Pinkerton, are also burnt. Never had a Fire a more terrible Appearance in so small a Town: I believe for a considerable Time, we expected nearly the whole Town to have been destroyed. Mr. Morris's House, Mrs. Wright's, Mrs. Britain's, Mr. Higbee's, were all at several different Times, on Fire; and so was Mr. Reed's Kitchen, Mr. Coxe's Office, &c.—When the Fire was first discovered, the Wind was North; it presently blew from North East. Had it continued from the North as it was at first, Mr. Hunt's House and Stores must of shared the same Fate with the other Sufferers; he was obliged to move chief Part of his most valuable Effects, expecting the House to go—Mr. Clayton moved every Thing too. Mr. Pinkerton's House was saved in a most extraordinary Manner; had that been destroyed, there is no telling where it would have stopped. Poor Adams lost every Thing, I believe all he saved is not worth Ten Pounds.——Mr. How saved every Thing. All the others are considerable Sufferers."

Extract of a Letter from Baltimore in Maryland, January 23, 1772.

"The Brig Elizabeth and Mary, Capt. Thompson, who sailed from Dublin in Company with the Brig Connolly, Capt. Miller, for Philadelphia, and Capt. Graham for this Port, arrived here Yesterday.—Capt. Thompson was, by the Gale the 18th of October, obliged to put into Cadingsford, where he suffered some Damage and put back to Dublin; from whence he sailed the 14th of November, and says, it was generally conjectured and reported in Dublin, that Capt. Miller was amongst a Number of Vessels cast away on the Coast of Wales. But that a Letter had been received from Capt. Shaw belonging to New-York, who sailed in Company with Capt. Miller from Dublin, and put into Loughendall, in which he writes, Capt. Miller is well."

A Cane with a Gold Head and a Cypher D D engraved on it, was left at the Coffee-House; the Gentleman that has the said Cane, is desired to send it to Mrs. *Howard* at the Coffee-House.

TO BE SOLD,

A Neat *Philadelphia* made Chair and Harness; also a large Chair Horse, Five Years old.—Any Person desirous of purchasing either, may know the Terms by applying to the Subscriber in *Annapolis*.

(w3) RICHARD POTTS.

Cambridge, Dorchester *County*, July 19, 1771.

THIS is to acquaint the Publick, and my kind Customers in particular, that I have lately furnished myself with a large and compleat Assortment of *European*, *West-India* and Country Goods, which I will sell very reasonable for Cash, Wheat, Flaxseed, Corn, Pork, Staves, Plank, and Feathers.

(tf) MICHAEL BURKE.

January 28, 1772.

ALL Persons who have any Demands against the Estate of *Edward Norwood*, late of *Baltimore* County, deceased, are desired to bring their Accounts in legally proved, that they may be adjusted; and all those indebted to the said Estate, are desired to make immediate Payment, to

(8w) EDWARD NORWOOD, Executor.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

January 22, 1772.

RAN away from the Subscribers, living in *Fredericksburg*, *Virginia*, on Friday the 15th of *November* last, the Two following Convict Servants, both *Yorkshiremen*, (which may easily be discovered by their Dialect) *viz. Thomas Henry Enman*, alias *Eaman*, a Schoolmaster, has lost one of his Eyes, which has a Mark all round it, had pretty long light Hair when he went away, but may probably cut it off: Had on, a light coloured Cloth Coat, red Jacket, with a striped lapelled one under it, and a Pair of black everlasting Breeches. *William Moor*, a Farmer, about Five Feet Nine or Ten Inches high, well set, full faced, with black curled Hair: Had on when he went away, a light coloured *Newmarket* Coat, blue Cloth Jacket, and Buckskin Breeches, a blue Bonnet bound round with blue Ribbon, which ties in a Rose Knot behind.

Whoever takes up and secures the said Servants, so as we get them again, shall have the above Reward, and reasonable Charges if brought home, paid by

(w5) HESLOP & BLAIR.

N. B. We suspect they are gone towards *Philadelphia*.

Annapolis, Dec 16, 1771.

THE Subscriber having been solicited by several Gentlemen of this Place, hereby gives Notice, that he has opened a Vendue House in *South-East* Street, where he will receive Goods of all Kinds, and in any Quantities, which he will sell on very low Commission; those Gentlemen whom it may suit to employ him in such an Undertaking, may be assured that due Care will be taken to render Satisfaction; Goods that may at any Time remain unsold will be carefully stored, and at a very low Price.——Days of Sale will be on Saturday in every Week——the Quality and Kind of Goods for each Days Sale will be publickly advertised.——Those Gentlemen that live at a great Distance, and have Goods to dispose of in that Way, are desired to direct them to the Subscriber, living in *South-East* Street, where their Commands will be thankfully received and answered with the greatest Dispatch, *by their humble Servant*,

(tf) PHILIP MERONEY.

THERE is at the Plantation of *James Gibson*, living in *Prince George's* County, taken up as a Stray, a black Gelding, about 14 Hands high, branded on the near Buttock thus A, about 15 Years old, and is a natural Pacer. The Owner may have him again on proving Property and paying Charges.

THERE is at the Plantation of *Jacob Lydig*, living on *Antietam* Creek in *Frederick* County, taken up as a Stray, a small bay Mare, between Twelve and Thirteen Hands high, with a small Star on her Forehead, and a small Piece cut off the Top of her left Ear, has no perceivable Brand, and is a natural Trotter, The Owner may have her again on proving Property and paying Charges.

POETS CORNER.

ODE for VALENTINE's DAY—— Addreſſed to DELIA.

HAIL! ever-honour'd happy Morn
Of this myſterious holy Day,
Whoſe ſacred Badge, by Lovers worn,
Imparts of Bliſs a caſual Ray
To thoſe, to whom the God of Love
Doth on this Day propitious prove,
And ſmiling gracious on their mutual Fires,
Gives unto each whom each the moſt deſires.

The feather'd Choir attentive wait
This Morn, on each ſucceeding Year,
And joyous, from AURORA's Gate
Soon as they ſee the Sun appear,
The little Warblers ope their Throats,
And with their higheſt ſhrilleſt Notes
Make Mountains, Waters, Rocks and Woods around
Join in their Chorus; and their Joys reſound:

'Tis now, by forſt'ring Nature taught;
(Yes, Nature prompts) the Sweets of Love,
With pureſt Joys their Boſoms fraught,
Joining in Pairs, they long to prove;
Each haſt'ning ſeeks, ere 'tis too late,
A Junction with ſome willing Mate,
Which form'd, Hours, Days and Months ſlide ſwift away,
Their Bus'neſs, Love; their Life, for ever, Play.

Let their Example thee direct,
My deareſt DELIA, in thy Choice,
And ſtraight do thou a Mate elect,
Like them obeying Nature's Voice;
Then will thy gen'rous Heart approve
His Flame, who moſt deſerves thy Love,
So ſhalt thou never of thy Choice repent,
Nor grieve, but at thy Hours too quickly ſpent.

PHILANDER.

January 16, 1772.

THE Truſtees of the Poor for *Prince George's* County, having purchaſed 100 Acres of Land, according to Act of Aſſembly, to build a Houſe for the Poor of ſaid County, do hereby give Notice, that they will meet at *Upper Marlborough*, on Monday the 2d Day of *March*, in order to contract with Workmen to build a Brick Building for the above Purpoſe. There are on the Land very good Clay, Sand, Water, Wood and Scantling. Any Perſons inclinable to apply on that Day, or before, may leave their Propoſals in Writing with any of the Truſtees.

JOHN FENALL BEALL,
NATHANIEL MAGRUDER,
STEPHEN WEST,
EDWARD SPRIGG,
NATHANIEL OFFUTT.

(6w)

Pigg-Point, Jan. 7, 1772.

To be ſold at publick Vendue, on Tueſday the 17*th of* March *next, at the Houſe of Mrs.* Charlton, *in* Frederick-Town, *for Sterling or Current Money,*

THE Plantation that lately belonged to Mr. *Edward Sprigg*, junr. being Part of Three Tracts of Land, *Self Defence*, *Happy Choice*, and *Final Concluſion*; all adjacent to each other, containing about 560 Acres, ſituate near the *Sugar-loaf* Mountain; there are ſeveral Houſes and other valuable Improvements. The Soil is good for Corn, Wheat, and Tobacco. A Plot of the Land may be ſeen on the Day of Sale, by applying to

(tf) THOMAS MORTON, junr.

Annapolis, January 8, 1772.

THE Subſcribers being now confined languiſhing Priſoners in *Anne-Arundel* County Jail, hereby give Notice to their Creditors, that they intend to apply to the next general Aſſembly for

NICHOLAS SELLERS,
JACOB MEEK,
ISAAC COX,
RICHARD SCOTT.

THERE is at the Plantation of *Ozwald Clements*, on *Watts's* Branch, *Frederick* County, taken up as a Stray, a dun Horſe, between Thirteen and Fourteen Hands high, white Mane and Tail, paces ſlow, ſhod before, has no perceivable Brand.

The Owner may have him again, proving Property and paying Charges. (w3)

Jan. 11, 1772.

THE Veſtry of *Queen-Anne's* Pariſh, in *Prince-George's* County, give this publick Notice, that they will attend at their Church, on the Second Tueſday in *March* next, to contract with Workmen to build a new Brick Church in the ſaid Pariſh, 60 Feet by 46 Feet. Any Perſon or Perſons, inclined to undertake the ſaid Building, are requeſted to meet the Veſtry at the Time and Place abovementioned, to give in their Propoſals,

Signed per Order,
(w6) SAMUEL TYLER, Regiſter.

Jan. 6, 1772.

To be ſold at Frederick-Town, *on Thurſday the* 28*th Day of* May *next*, 6300 *Acres of Land, by Virtue of an Act of Aſſembly of the Province of* Maryland, *impowering the Executors of Col.* Thomas Colvill, *to grant Deeds to Mr.* John Semple, *his Heirs, or Aſſigns, for a certain Tract of Land, called* Merryland, *in* Frederick *County, and Province aforeſaid, containing* 6300 *Acres.*

WE the Subſcribers, being Aſſigns of the ſaid *Semple*, and having received from the Executors of Col. *Colvill*, ſufficient Deeds for the Land aforeſaid, do hereby undertake to diſpoſe of the ſame, at the Time and Place above-mentioned. It is laid off into Lots, in the moſt advantageous Manner, ſo that any one of them will make One, Two, or Three good Settlements, as will appear by the Plat, a Copy of which may be ſeen at the Coffee-Houſes of *Philadelphia*, *Baltimore*, and *Annapolis*, in the Hands of *Cumberland Wilſon*, *Dumfries*, *Adam Steuart*, *George-Town*, and Mr. *Charles Beaty*, *Frederick-Town*, who will direct thoſe deſirous of ſeeing the Land, to a Perſon acquainted with the Boundaries, on or near the Premiſes, who will ſhew them the ſame; but as we intend to meet on the Spot ourſelves a few Days before the Sale, in order to run the Lines, &c. thoſe inclinable to purchaſe will have an Opportunity of viewing it with us, by attending from Monday the 25th, till the 28th, the Day of Sale.

This Land is very ſuitable for planting or farming, being well watered and timbered, no Settlement having ever been made on it, and a very good Soil; it lies along the Banks of *Patowmack* River, adjoining it for a conſiderable Way, near to *Harper's* Ferry, the main Road from which, to *Frederick-Town* (a very flouriſhing populous Place) runs through it, from which it is diſtant only about Nine Miles, from *George-Town*, the Sea-port of the County Forty-five Miles, and from *Baltimore* about Sixty-five Miles; at each of which Places a conſtant and ready Market may be found for all Kinds of Produce.

Its Situation on *Patowmack* River muſt be of conſiderable Advantage to it, and in Time may add immenſely to its Value, when the Navigation is opened, which may be done without any great Difficulty for a conſiderable Diſtance; there being at preſent a tolerable Navigation, both below and above, it lying near the *Shanandoa* Falls, from whence up to *Fort-Cumberland*, 110 Miles, Battoes now frequently paſs, and downwards to the *Seneca* Falls, 25 Miles, which is within 20 Miles of *George-Town*.—It will be ſold in ſeparate Lots, or all together, for Sterling or Current Money, as may beſt ſuit the Purchaſers; one Third to be paid down at the Sale, one Third payable in Twelve Months, and the other in Two Years, giving Bond and Security with Intereſt, till paid.—A moſt undoubted Title will be made to the Purchaſers, by

ADAM STEUART,
(ts) THOMAS MONTGOMERIE,
CUMBERLAND WILSON.

December 18, 1771.

RAN away from the Subſcriber on Sunday Night laſt, living in *Bladenſburg*, a Servant Man, named WILLIAM DANIEL ANGESS, a Shoemaker by Trade, an *Engliſhman*, about Five Feet Three Inches high, aged Twenty-five Years, light brown Hair, round Face, with black Eyes, and a very fair Skin, has a Scar under his left Knee the Size of an Half Dollar: Had on when he went away, a brown Cloth Jacket, and blue Breeches, but may have changed his Cloaths, and have forged himſelf a Paſs; is a pert bold ſpoken Man, and likely to behave with a great deal of Aſſurance if examined.

Whoever ſhall take him up, and bring him to his Maſter, ſhall receive Five Pounds Reward and reaſonable Charges, from JOHN FRANCIS.

A Perſon who underſtands the Building of a Wind-Mill, and is deſirous of undertaking ſuch a Piece of Work may meet with Employment, by applying to the Printers hereof. (tf)

To be ſold to the higheſt Bidder, in Upper-Marlborough, *on Wedneſday the* 25*th Day of* March *next*,

A Storehouſe, Thirty-five by Twenty-five, with a good Stable and Lot well railed in.

(tf) GEORGE DIGGES,
FRANK LEEKE.

July 25, 1771.

RAN away laſt Night from the Subſcriber's Plantation, about 10 Miles from *Baltimore-Town*, 2 Convict Servants, *viz.* DAVID TOOLE, about 5 Feet 4 or 5 Inches high, a well ſet Fellow, has black Hair, gray Eyes, freſh ruddy Complexion, he is an *Iriſhman*, but doth not talk much in that Dialect: Had on and took with him, an old Fearnought Jacket, Oſnabrig Shirt, Crocus Trouſers, Felt Hat, and half worn Shoes. JOHN ROBERSON, an *Engliſh* Convict Boy, about 4 Feet high, and about 14 or 15 Years old, has black Hair, black Eyes, and a good Complexion; he is a very ſmart talkative Boy, and can read and write pretty well; he has had both of his Legs broke by a Cart, which occaſions them to be ſomewhat crooked Had on when he went away, an Oſnabrig Shirt, Felt Hat, a good blue Coat, brown Holland Jacket, and blue Breeches; They may not be dreſſed as deſcribed, as they took ſundry Cloaths with them, *viz.* A half worn Gold laced Hat, which has a very narrow Brim, a reddiſh Wilton Coat, with Pockets in the Skirts, a Check Shirt, and ſtriped Holland Trouſers, an old blue under Jacket, old white Shirt and a new white ditto, 8 Pair of Thread Stockings, and One Pair of worſted ribbed ditto; the Boy has a Pair of Boots.——Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid Servants, ſo that their Maſter gets them again, ſhall have 30 Shillings, if taken above 20 Miles from home, if out of the County, 40 Shillings, and if out of the Province 3 Pounds for each, and reaſonable Charges if brought home.

(tf) JOHN R. HOLLIDAY.

Baltimore, Jan. 14, 1772.

To be ſold at publick Vendue, on Monday the 4*th of* May *next, at the Coffee-Houſe in* Baltimore,

THE Houſe wherein I now live, on the South Side of *Market* Street, a few Doors above the Market Houſe; the Houſe is commodious and well ſituated for Buſineſs, ſtands on a Lot 160 Feet deep, in which there is a Fee Simple.

At the ſame Time will be ſold, a Houſe adjoining the above, in which *Mr. William Harris* lives, it is fitted exactly in the ſame Manner as the other in Front, and the Lot is the ſame Depth; the only Difference between them is, there is a back Building added to the one in which I live, and none to this.

The Firſt may be entered on immediately, the other is on Leaſe to Mr. *Harris*, at 60 l. *per Annum*, which Leaſe expires the Firſt Day of *April*, 1773.

The Terms will be made known on the Day of Sale. The Houſes may be viewed at any Time on Application. EBENEZER MACKIE.

I intend going out of the Country next Summer, therefore all Perſons indebted to Meſſrs. *Speers*, *French*, and Co. of *Glaſgow*, for Dealings with me, are requeſted to make ſpeedy Payment; if that is not in their Power, I expect at leaſt they will ſettle their Accounts by Bond. I have on hand a large and well aſſorted Parcel of Goods, which I will ſell very cheap by Wholeſale.

EBENEZER MACKIE.

To be rented for one Year, or a Term, as may be agreed on,

The Houſe and Wharf on *Fell's* Point, known by the Name of *Long's*. It is conveniently calculated and well ſituated for taking in Goods on Storage, and has been rented for 140 l. *per Annum*.

(w6) EBENEZER MACKIE.

To be ſold by the Subſcriber,

ABOUT Four Hundred and Fourteen Acres of level Land, lying on *Elk-Ridge*, near the Church. The Soil is moſtly good, and well adapted either for planting or farming, and eaſily may be made near Twenty Acres of good Meadow. There is on the Premiſes, a good Dwelling-houſe, Kitchen, Two Tobacco-houſes, and ſundry other convenient Out-houſes, with a good Apple and Peach Orchard. Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe may know the Title and Terms, by applying to

(5w) WILLIAM COALE.

COMMITTED to my Cuſtody as Runaways a Negro Man and Woman; the Man calls himſelf *George* and the Woman *Nan*; both ſay they belong to Mr. *Robert Hard* of *Talbot* County. Their Maſter is deſired to pay Charges and take them away.

RICHARD THOMAS,
Sheriff of *Cæcil* County.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by ANNE CATHARINE GREEN and SON, at the PRINTING-OFFICE: Where all Perſons may be ſupplied with this GAZETTE, at 12*s.* 6*d.* a Year; ADVERTISEMENTS, of a moderate Length, are inſerted the Firſt Time, for 5*s.* and 1*s.* for each Week's Continuance. Long Ones in Proportion to their Number of Lines.——At ſame Place may be had, ready Printed, moſt kinds of BLANKS, *viz.* COMMON and BAIL BONDS; TESTAMENTARY LETTERS of ſeveral Sorts, with their proper BONDS annexed; BILLS of EXCHANGE; SHIPPING-BILLS, *&c. &c.* All Manner of PRINTING-WORK performed in the neateſt and moſt expeditious Manner, on applying as above.